

Apple-Works **F** o r u m

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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

Does NAUG Repeat the Members Helping Members List?

Dear NAUG,

Why do you repeat the list of Members Helping Members volunteers every month?

Michael Zopf
New York, New York

[Ed: Michael, you're not the only NAUG member who thinks we repeat the same list of Members Helping Members volunteers each month. But look carefully and you will see that each month's list includes volunteers that help with a different area of computing. For example, last month's list included members who help with Apple IIe, IIC, II+, Laser 128, and Apple III hardware and printers. This month's article lists the volunteers who handle Apple IIGS-specific problems and questions.]

We repeat the list about every eight months. That lets us add the names of new volunteers, delete volunteers who can no longer help, and update the telephone numbers and addresses of the volunteers who moved.

Make certain you use the most recent list when you call a Members Helping Members volunteer; you would be surprised at the number of changes we make in each issue. And please let us know if you cannot contact a Members Helping Members volunteer. In the last minute rush that is always associated with moving, they don't always let us know their new address and telephone number.

Don't hesitate to call one of NAUG's volunteers. They enjoy helping their AppleWorks colleagues solve problems and develop new applications. Please remember to call these volunteers during reasonable hours and invite them to return your long distance calls at your expense.]

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

Another Memory Conflict

Dear NAUG:

A letter in the February 1992 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** reports a memory conflict between AmperMacros and TotalControl. Here is another conflict:

You can use both DoubleData and Outliner, but only if you install Outliner last. Otherwise, you won't be able to load AppleWorks spreadsheet files onto your desktop.

Steve Beville
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Kudos for an Article

Dear Cathleen,

Thanks for publishing Garry Griffith's article on "AppleWorks for the Visually Impaired" (February 1992). All too often we ignore the needs of our special populations. Congratulations to NAUG for addressing these concerns.

Joe Kohn, Contributing Editor
A+/inCider
San Rafael, California

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Spreadsheet Printing Problems

Dear Cathleen,

Can you help solve two problems I encounter when I print spreadsheets from AppleWorks 3.0?

First, some words in the heading at the top of the page print over themselves.

Second, AppleWorks prints my spreadsheet and a few blank pages that only contain the heading.

James Rawlinson
Plymouth, Michigan

[Ed: The usual cause of overprinting is telling AppleWorks that the platen width is wider than the actual printing area on your printer. For example, although the ImageWriter has an 8.5-inch wide rubber platen, the ImageWriter can only print on eight inches of that platen. If you change the platen width setting to 8.5-inches and then try to print to the very edges of the page, your printer will either overprint some words on the line or go to a new line and print the extra characters. (Printing the extra characters on the following line is particularly bothersome because the extra line will appear on every page. As a result, your multi-page documents will "creep" toward the bottom of the following pages.)

You can change the platen width to 8.5-inches on word processor documents because you usually set left and right margins on these documents and do not print to the very edges of the paper. However, if you print a word processor document with the margins set to zero and the platen width set to 8.5-inches, you will encounter the same overprinting or extra line-feed problem.

Try changing the platen width setting to 8.0-inches and see if that eliminates the overprinting.

As for your second problem: AppleWorks 3.0 automatically "tiles" spreadsheets that are too large to print on a single page. It prints each "tile" on a separate page. Figure 1 depicts the way AppleWorks tiles a large spreadsheet.

AppleWorks always prints a complete rectangle. Thus, if you use one cell in Tile 4 or if you use Tiles 1 and 2 and print one character in Tile 3, Apple-

Figure 1: A "Tiled" Spreadsheet

Works prints all four tiles that appear in the figure. Therefore, two things could cause the blank pages:

- 1. Your spreadsheet might contain one or two extra characters (even blank spaces) that won't fit in Tile 1 and/or Tile 2.*
- 2. You might have used a cell in Tile 3 or Tile 4 and then deleted the entry without blanking the cell contents. AppleWorks considers every formatted cell as "used", even if the cell is empty.*

Before you print an AppleWorks spreadsheet, issue an Apple-9 command to find the bottom of the spreadsheet and make certain that you aren't much further down in the model than you expect. You can then blank or delete all the unnecessary cells and rows.

Then issue an Apple-> command to jump to the right edge of the spreadsheet and repeat that process. You will often find that you used cells below or to the right of your spreadsheet template.]

AppleWorks on the Macintosh LC

Dear Cathleen,

Thanks for publishing Nanette Luoma's articles describing how to run AppleWorks on my school's Apple IIe Card-equipped Macintosh LC. Now I can run AppleWorks, but I still encounter two problems:

First, AppleWorks only gives me a 33K desktop. Why doesn't it recognize the extra memory in the computer?

Second, AppleWorks thinks it is 1987. I replaced the copy of ProDOS in the AppleWorks folder on my hard disk with the Patched ProDOS disk I got from NAUG, but that didn't solve the problem.

Dolly Ozanich
Laurium, Michigan

[Ed: I suspect that one of your delightful students reconfigured your system. Try this:

Launch the Apple IIe Card Software or AppleWorks and enter a ⌘-Control-Escape to access the Apple IIe Option Panel. Then scroll down the devices at the left edge of the screen and click on the "Slots" icon. Move the icons around until you re-establish the following default settings:

Slot 1: ImageWriter
Slot 2: Clock
Slot 3: Monitor
Slot 4: Mouse
Slot 5: SmartPort (disk drives)
Slot 6: Floppy Disk
Slot 7: Memory Card

Someone probably moved the memory card into the "Spare Cards" collection below the active slots. Click on the Memory Card icon and drag it into Slot 7.

Then scroll up until the Memory Card icon appears at the left edge of the screen, click on that icon, and set the card size to its maximum 1024K setting.

Finally, click on Restart IIe to implement the new settings.

You are correct that the wrong date that appears on your screen probably relates to ProDOS. If you launch AppleWorks from a floppy disk, the Macintosh LC uses the copy of ProDOS on the floppy

disk. If you launch AppleWorks from a hard disk, the computer uses the version of ProDOS it finds in the Apple IIe Card Folder on your hard drive, not the version of ProDOS you put into the AppleWorks Folder.

I suggest that you copy your patched version of ProDOS or ProDOS 2.0.1 from the ProDOS 2.0.1/BASIC.SYSTEM Disk (available from NAUG's Public Domain Library) into the Apple IIe Card Folder on your hard drive. Then delete all other copies of ProDOS from your system. (You can use Find File (available under the Apple Menu) to locate all the copies of ProDOS.) That ensures you will use the latest version of ProDOS when you launch AppleWorks and any other ProDOS-based program stored on your hard drive.]

Late News

The "Good Buys" article on page 8 of the April 1992 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** describes a wide carriage Mannesman Tally printer available from DAK. DAK recently started selling that printer as part number B-3646-200488 for \$251.99 plus \$12 s/h, which is \$28 less than DAK's regular price.

AppleWorks ↔ IBM

with

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How to Recover Lost Data - Part I

by James Hirsch

This is the first in a series of articles that describe how to recover data from damaged disks. This month, Mr. Hirsch outlines some introductory concepts and helps you recover damaged data files. The remaining articles will describe how to use disk utility programs to recover data from seriously damaged disks.

Since becoming a NAUG Disk Rescuer, I have repaired hundreds of disks and recovered data from thousands of damaged files. Although my methods seem complex, most of the techniques I use are simple and easy to learn.

My objective in this series of articles is to teach you what I know about disk recovery. By the end of this series you should be able to recover a large percentage of your damaged AppleWorks files.

You can use these techniques to recover data files created with any version of AppleWorks. However, AppleWorks 3.0 is more flexible than earlier versions of the program. Thus, I assume you will use a copy of AppleWorks 3.0 to try to recover your data.

I will also assume that you understand ProDOS pathnames. If you do not, read the article entitled "What AppleWorks Users Should Know about ProDOS Pathnames" in the *AppleWorks Handbook: Volume One*, which is available from NAUG.

About Backups

Before talking about recovering data, I must discuss techniques that avoid the need for these recovery procedures: Specifically, the importance of keeping recent backups of your data.

You already know that you should keep backups of your work. However, here are some suggestions about the backup process:

1. Keep more than one "generation" of backups. If you damage a file and save the damaged file on your backup disk, you no longer have a good backup. Preserving an older, undamaged ver-

sion will often solve your problem.

The more important your data, the longer you should save your backups. I know of AppleWorks users who keep three and four generations of backups of their important data. That requires a few extra disks, but saving old disks does not take extra time or effort, and it can save you a lot of work and aggravation when things go wrong.

Keeping track of the backups can be a problem. One approach is to label each backup with the week of the month. For example, prepare a disk called "/FINANCES Backup – Week 1" and copy all your financial files onto that disk at the end of the first week of the month. Repeat this process at the end of the second, third, and fourth weeks. Some months have five weeks, so this system requires five sets of backup disks. But this approach makes it easy to keep track of your backups and makes it likely you will find the files you need.

Another approach is to keep three generations of backups and use Post-It Notes to date each set of backups.

2. Many disk problems are caused by your hardware. Thus, you should always prepare two sets of backup disks and keep the second set of disks in a different location. *Never* use the off-site disks on the same computer that damaged your original disks. If you have a problem serious enough to damage both your originals and on-site backups, you should not trust your last set of backup disks to the same equipment.

General Interest...

Keeping the second set of backups at another location also protects you from theft, fire, and other disasters.

3. Always turn off and reboot your computer before using your backups. Many disk problems result from flaws in the operating system and/or system memory. Restarting your system is the only way to be certain that you reset everything in your computer before working with your backups.
4. Use high quality media. Despite the success users report with low-cost disks, there are significant differences in the quality of disks from different manufacturers. Using low cost disks makes sense when you need to make a dozen copies of a disk for students or colleagues. But it seems unreasonable to risk the integrity of your data and backups to inexpensive media.

[Ed: NAUG recommends Polaroid DataRescue disks, Polaroid's highest quality disks, for your important data and backups. See the insert in this issue of the AppleWorks Forum for more information about these disks.]

Getting Started

The first step in the data recovery process is to make a copy of your damaged disk. Use Copy II+, the Apple II System Utilities, FileMaster, or your favorite disk utility program to do that now. If you get track error messages when copying, continue with the process. However, these messages suggest problems that significantly reduce the likelihood that you will fully recover your damage files. Do all your work on the backup copy of the disk.

Your next step is to make a file-by-file copy of your original disk. Use your favorite disk utility program to format a blank disk and then copy all the files onto that disk. Specify that you want to copy *files*, not *disks*. (Copying files creates a new directory on the destination disk, which often fixes problems in the original disk directory. A disk copy makes a duplicate "image" of the entire disk, including the damaged directory.)

Then try to load the files into AppleWorks from the new backup. I am always surprised by how many disks I can recover through this simple procedure.

More Serious Problems

If your file-by-file backup does not work, it is time to determine if your problem is a damaged disk or a damaged file.

Launch AppleWorks 3.0 and try to add the unreadable files to your AppleWorks desktop. The message "Getting errors trying to read..." suggests a problem with the file; usually in the "header" that stores information about the data in the file. The message "Unable to read directory..." usually points to a disk with a damaged disk directory.

The remainder of this article describes procedures that help you recover damaged files. Readers who get an "Unable to read directory..." message will find some solutions to their problems in next month's article.

Try "Undeleting" Files

If AppleWorks displays a "Getting errors trying to read..." message, your next step is to check if an undamaged copy of the file remains on your disk. This process is easier to understand if you know how ProDOS and AppleWorks save your data.

When you issue a Save Command, AppleWorks saves your work in a new file with a temporary filename. Then it tells ProDOS to delete the original file and rename the new file with the old filename.

However, ProDOS never really does erase the original file; instead, it marks the file as "deleted" in the disk directory. ProDOS no longer recognizes that the deleted file is on the disk and it eventually overwrites the area used to store that file. However, at the moment AppleWorks finishes saving your work, there are two copies of the file on your disk. One is the new copy. The other is the original copy that ProDOS marked as deleted.

You should try to "undelete" the file immediately after you discover the damaged file. ProDOS does not know that the original file is of any value and will overwrite the space on the disk formerly allocated to the original file.

Copy II+ and ProSel contain routines that let you "undelete" a file. Once you undelete the original

General Interest...

file, you can load that file onto the AppleWorks desktop and determine if the "undeleted" file contains the data you need.

Although ProSel offers more features than Copy II+, I find Copy II+ easier to use than ProSel. Therefore, I will describe how to use Copy II+ to recover your deleted files. Follow these steps:

1. Launch Copy II+ and select "Undelete Files" from the Main Menu (see *Figure 1*).
2. Insert your copy of the damaged disk in a drive and select that drive from the Copy II+ menu. (Use the disk copy, not the file-by-file copy. The file-by-file copying process does not copy "deleted" files.)
3. Copy II+ will display a list of the deleted files that still appear in the disk directory (see *Figure 2*). Highlight the file you want to recover and press the Return Key to mark the file for recovery. Then press the letter "G" (for "Go") to undelete the file.

If Copy II+ displays a "Lost File..." message, ProDOS already re-used the disk space allocated to that file and Copy II+ cannot "undelete" the file.

4. Launch AppleWorks and see if you can load the undeleted file onto the desktop. Hopefully, the undeleted file will contain the data you need.

Unfortunately, there is one case where "undeleting" does not work. When there is insufficient room on the disk to store both the original and new copies of the file, AppleWorks asks your permission to delete the original. If you approve the deletion, ProDOS marks the original file as "deleted" and immediately overwrites the original file on your disk. You cannot delete these over-written files.

Use a File Recovery Program

Although undeleting files is easy, the process only works if you discover the damaged file before you

Figure 1: Copy II+ Main Menu

```
Copy II Plus 9.1
(C) 1982-90 Central Point Software, Inc.
-----
A - Applications
C - Copy
T - Catalog Disk
D - Delete
E - Edit Applications
L - Lock/Unlock Files
R - Rename
S - Sort Catalog
F - Format Disk
Y - Verify
K - Compare Files
V - View Files
M - Disk Mapping
P - Change Boot Program
U - Undelete Files
B - Create Subdirectory
O - Set Options
Q - Quit

Use mouse, arrow
keys and RETURN,
or single letter
to select
function

PRINTER
Off

31-May-92
```

Figure 2: File Marked to "Undelete"

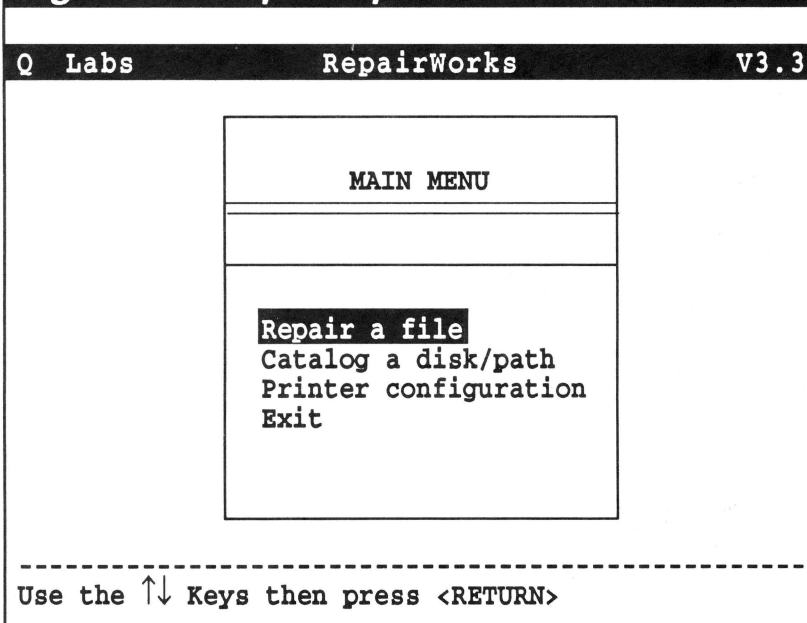
```
Undelete Files                               Slot 5 Drive 1
/Mar.92
-----
AN.INTRODUCTION  AWP      25    13-Mar-92
AN.INTRODUCTION  AWP      28    28-Jan-92
--> AN.INTRODUCTION  AWP      28    28-Jan-92
BARROWS          DIR       2    12-Feb-92
FONT.INDEX        DIR       1    12-Feb-92
TWGS.REPORT       DIR       1    12-Feb-92
-----

[Return]-Toggle marker, [E]nter
filename, [G]o, [ESC]-Exit
```

save any more work on your disk. If the process does not work, your next step is to use RepairWorks or Change-A-File to try to recover your data.

RepairWorks and Change-A-File are dedicated file recovery programs specifically designed to recover damaged AppleWorks files. [Ed: RepairWorks costs \$34.95 from Quality Computers. Change-A-File is shareware; you order the disk from NAUG's

Figure 3: Sample RepairWorks Menu



Public Domain Library for \$4 (5.25-inch disk) or \$6 (3.5-inch disk), plus \$2 s/h and then send the author \$8 for a password that lets you use all the programs on the disk. Although there are significant differences in the menus and operation of the two programs, NAUG members send us accolades for both programs.]

Both RepairWorks and Change-A-File are menu-driven, easy to use, and come with complete documentation. All you do is launch the program and follow the on-screen prompts. (Figures 3 and 4 present examples of the menu prompts from both programs.) After you run the program, you launch AppleWorks and see if you can read the file.

RepairWorks and Change-A-File do an excellent job of recovering damaged word processor files. The programs also recover data from data base files, but you will often have to recreate your data base screen formats and reports. Unfortunately, neither program recovers damaged spreadsheet files. You should keep a printed copy of all your spreadsheet templates showing the underlying formulas to help you reconstruct your work.

Use a Text File

If neither RepairWorks nor Change-A-File can recover your file, your last recourse is to try to load the file into the AppleWorks word processor module as a text (ASCII) file and use AppleWorks to recover the missing data.

Follow these steps:

1. With the Main Menu on the screen, select choice #1, "Add files..."
2. Select choice #3, "Make a new file for the word processor" from the Add Files Menu.
3. Select choice #3, "From a text (ASCII) file" from the Word Processor Menu.

Figure 4: Sample Change-A-File Menu

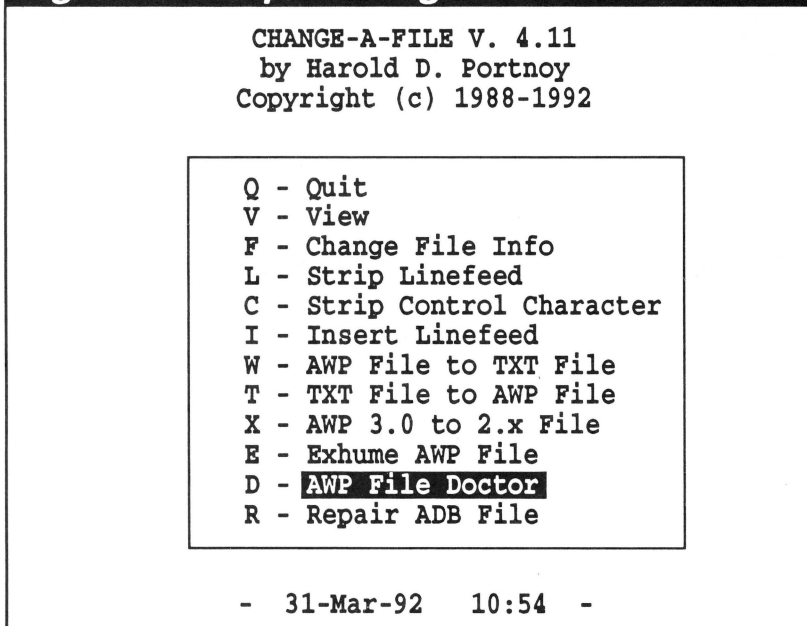
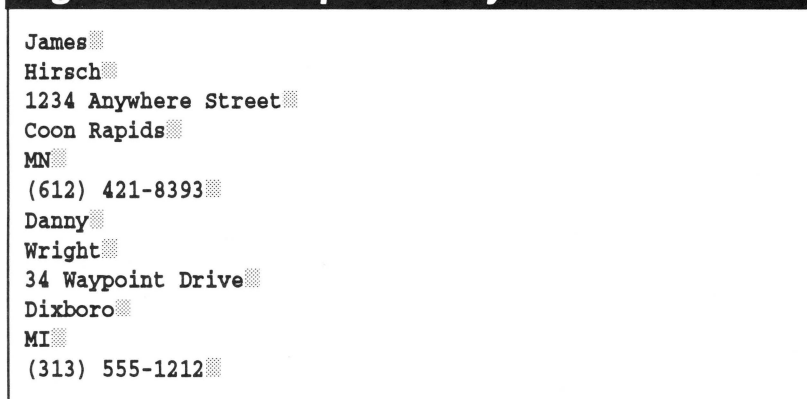


Figure 5: Data Separated by Returns



General Interest...

4. If you use AppleWorks 3.0, navigate to the file you want to load onto the desktop and press the Return Key. If you use an earlier version of AppleWorks, enter the ProDOS pathname and press the Return Key.

5. Assign any name you choose to the new word processor document.

If AppleWorks loads the file onto the desktop, you have all your data. How you proceed now depends on whether you are recovering a word processor or data base file.

Word Processor: Start by deleting all the extra characters in the file. (AppleWorks' Replace Command can help with this process.) Then use the spell checker to catch missing characters and extra characters in the file. Finally, re-enter the formatting commands.

Data Base: Your objective is to develop a text file you can use to create a new data base. This is a five-step process:

1. Use the AppleWorks word processor to correct all errors in the data.
2. Modify the word processor document so it matches the formats acceptable to AppleWorks' data base module.
3. "Print" the word processor file as a text file.
4. Use the text file to create a new data base.
5. Re-create your custom screen formats and report layouts.

Follow these step-by-step instructions:

1. Your data now resides in an AppleWorks word processor file on your screen. Delete all the extra characters in the file and correct all the errors in your data.
2. How you proceed next depends on the size of your original data base file. Here is some necessary background:

AppleWorks 3.0 can create data bases from two types of text files: files with each data element

Figure 6: Tab-Delimited Format

James^	Hirsch^	1234 Anywhere Street^	Coon Rapids^	MN^	(612) 421-8393
Danny^	Wright^	34 Waypoint Drive^	Dixboro^	MI^	(313) 555-1212

separated by a Return (see *Figure 5*), and files with each *category* separated by a tab and each *record* separated by a Return. (This is called "tab-delimited format"; see *Figure 6*.)

Although it is easier to create files with Returns between categories, AppleWorks 3.0 can only accommodate 16,000 lines of data in any word processor document. Thus, the method you use depends on the size of your original data base file, not upon ease of use, personal preferences, or the amount of memory in your computer.

To determine the size of the original file, multiply the approximate number of records in the file by the number of categories in each record. If the result is comfortably less than 16,000, you can use either method to create your file. If the result is close to 16,000, you must use the tab-delimited format to create your file. Below are separate instructions for users with smaller (less than 16,000 lines) files and those with larger files:

Smaller Files: Get the insert cursor on the screen and put the cursor on the last character of the first category. Then press the Return Key. Repeat this process for each category in every record. Make certain you delete all spaces from the beginning of each line. You can use Time-Out UltraMacros to help with this tedious process.

Each record must consist of the same number of lines of data. Insert a blank line wherever you are missing data.

Larger Files: Insert a tab between each category and a Return at the end of each record.

Each tab represents the end of a category, so you must represent missing data by inserting a tab with no data. For example, imagine that my address, city, state, and zip code are missing. You would enter my data as follows:

General Interest...

James^ Hirsch^ ^ ^ ^ (612) 421-8393

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

address city state zip

3. Issue an Apple-S command and save the document as an AppleWorks word processor file in case something goes wrong.
4. Issue an Apple-P command and indicate that you want to "print" the file "from the beginning" as a text (ASCII) file on your disk.
5. Enter the pathname you will use to save the file. Assign any name to the file.
6. Delete the word processor file from the desktop. That will free up memory to accommodate your new data base file.
7. Go to the Main Menu, and select choice #1, "Add files..."
8. With the Add Files Menu on the screen, select choice #4 to indicate that you want to create a new data base file.
9. With the Data Base Menu on the screen, select choice #2, "From a text (ASCII) file".
10. Select the file from the disk catalog that appears on the screen.
11. Indicate whether the file you will import contains Tabs or Returns between categories. If you indicated "Returns after each category", AppleWorks asks how many categories are in each record. Answer the question and press the Return Key.
12. Assign a new name to the file and press the Return Key.
13. Issue an Apple-N command and assign names to the different categories.
14. Examine the data to make certain AppleWorks imported your data correctly.
15. Re-create your custom screen layouts and report formats.

Obviously, re-creating the data base file is a tedious process. But it is still easier than re-typing all the data in the file.

Summary

This article describes three ways to recover damaged AppleWorks data files. Specifically: (a) "Undelete" earlier versions of the files, (b) Use dedicated file recovery software to recover the file, and (c) Create a text file that contains the data from your damaged file.

Next month's article will describe how to recover data from damaged disks.

[James Hirsch is a computer consultant to the Anoka-Hennepin (MN) Schools. AppleWorks continues to be one of the most-used software packages in all 40 buildings he serves.]

Electronic Index Disk May 1992 Update; Enter the default values for these categories:
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Public Domain Update • 30 • New Disks in the NAUG Library • N/A • Best of America Online; Harper's Financial Templates; TimeOut Calendars; Public Domain; TimeOut; AppleWorks GS; templates; America Online

Members Helping Members • 31 • How to Get Help with the Apple IIgs • Luoma, Nanette • DiversiKey; SoftSwitch; TransWarp GS; GS/OS; AppleWorks GS

New Keywords: Vulcan Drives; Universe Master; DB Pix; Pointless; Best of America Online; Harper's Financial Templates; TimeOut Calendars; System 6; Formulate; Express

How to Compare Your Investment Alternatives

by Stan Hecker

Investing requires you to decide where, when, and how much you should invest. This month's template, originally developed by Dr. Steve Hartz, can help you make those decisions.

The template (see *Figure 1*) uses the @IRR function to calculate the actual or projected rate of return on your investments. You enter how much you will invest and receive from each investment and the template calculates your annualized percentage gains and losses. The template lets you compare up to six investment alternatives for up to 14 months, but you can easily expand the table to track more investments over a longer time period.

Assumptions and Limitations

I will assume that you are comfortable with AppleWorks' spreadsheet module and that you have a basic understanding of interest rates and decimal fractions.

The template uses AppleWorks 3.0's Internal Rate of Return function (@IRR) and is not compatible with earlier versions of AppleWorks. Although you can develop and use the template without understanding that function, knowing how @IRR works can enhance your appreciation of this model. [Ed: See the article entitled "How to Use @IRR" in the November 1990 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* for more information about the operation and use of @IRR.]

Figure 1: Comparing Your Investments

Film: INVEST.TEMPLATE	REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE						Escape: Main Menu
=====A=====	B=====	C=====	D=====	E=====	F=====	G=====	
17 PERIOD ENDING date	Investment Opportunities						
18 and short comments	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	
19 Jun 92-Start 1,2,3,5	-1000	-1000	-1000	0	0	-5000	
20 Jul 92	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21 Aug 92-Start #4	0	0	100	-1000	0	500	
22 Sep 92-Start #5	0	300	100	0	-1000	0	
23 Oct 92	0	0	100	0	0	1000	
24 Nov 92	0	0	100	0	500	0	
25 Dec 92	0	300	100	500	0	1000	
26 Jan 93-End #5	0	0	100	0	550	0	
27 Feb 93	0	0	100	0	0	1000	
28 Mar 93-End #4	0	300	100	550	0	0	
29 Apr 93	0	0	100	0	0	1000	
30 May 93	0	0	100	0	0	0	
31 Jun 93-End 1,2,3,5	1150	200	50	0	0	1000	
32 Jul 93	0	0	0	0	0	0	
=====A=====	B=====	C=====	D=====	E=====	F=====	G=====	
45 Int. Rate of Return:	14.1%	16.4%	8.7%	10.6%	19.4%	15.6%	

E45: (Value Layout-P1) @IRR(E21...E28,.1/12)*12							
Type entry or use ⌘ commands						280K Avail	

Finally, this template assumes that you make investment decisions no more than once a month. Serious stock traders can adapt this template to work with daily transactions, but if you expand the template, you will want to add memory and an accelerator to your system.

Building the Template

Follow these steps to build the template. Save your file often as you work:

1. Create a new spreadsheet called INVEST.TEMPLATE.
2. Issue an Apple-V command and set recalculation to "Manual".
3. Widen column A by 11 characters to make column A 20 characters wide. With column A at

Figure 2: Labels in the Template

File: INVEST.TEMPLATE	REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE	Escape: Main Menu
=====A=====	B=====C=====D=====E=====F=====G=====	
17 PERIOD ENDING date	===== Investment Opportunities =====	
18 and short comments	#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		

G18: (Label Layout-R) #6		
Type entry or use ⌘ commands	292K Avail	

into the block of cells from B19 (yes, you can copy a value “over” itself) through G34.

The Formulas

- Type the formula $\text{@IRR}(B19...B32, .1/12) * 12$ into cell B45. This formula says: “Look at the range of cells starting in B19 through B32. Calculate the discounted rate of return for this investment. Use .1, or 10%, as a first guess. Each cell represents a month of transactions, thus, divide and multiply the interest rate by 12.”
- Copy the formula from B45 into cells C45 through G45. Use the “Relative” option. The word “ERROR” will appear across row 45 because of the zeros in the cells used to calculate the internal rate of return.
- Scroll up the screen until row 46 is the bottom row on the screen. Then move the cursor to any cell in row 45 and issue an Apple-W to establish Top-and-Bottom windows.
- Type the label “Int. Rate of Return” in cell A45.
- Use the Apple-L command to set the value format for row 45 to “Percentages” with one decimal place for the formulas in this row.

Figure 3: Formulas, Zeros, and Windows

File: INVEST.TEMPLATE	REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE	Escape: Main Menu
=====A=====	B=====C=====D=====E=====F=====G=====	
17 PERIOD ENDING date	===== Investment Opportunities =====	
18 and short comments	#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6	
19	0 0 0 0 0 0	
20	0 0 0 0 0 0	
21	0 0 0 0 0 0	
22	0 0 0 0 0 0	
23	0 0 0 0 0 0	
24	0 0 0 0 0 0	
25	0 0 0 0 0 0	
26	0 0 0 0 0 0	
27	0 0 0 0 0 0	
28	0 0 0 0 0 0	
29	0 0 0 0 0 0	
30	0 0 0 0 0 0	
31	0 0 0 0 0 0	
32	0 0 0 0 0 0	

45 Int. Rate of Return:	ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR	

F45: (Value Layout-P1) @IRR(F19...F32, .1/12)*12		
Type entry or use ⌘ commands	288K Avail	

the left edge of the screen, column G should be visible on the far right.

- Scroll down to row 17 and add the labels shown in Figure 2. Include 14 equal signs on each side of the phrase “Investment Opportunities”.
- Right justify cells B18 through G18 to put the labels directly above the column of numbers.
- Enter a zero in cell B19, then copy that value

- Issue an Apple-J command and jump back to the larger window.

If all went well, your screen should look like the example in Figure 3.

- Go to cell A1 and type the instructions and cautionary notes that appear in Figure 4. These will

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serve as valuable reminders when you use the template months from now.

14. Use Apple-L to protect all the cells in the template so nothing can be entered. Then lower the protection to “anything” for the block of cells from A17 through A44. Lower the protection to “values only” for the block of cells between B17 through G44.
15. Save the template on your disk.

Using the Template

Remember that this is a general-
ized investment planning tem-
plate, not a template designed to track the value of
your investments or your dividends. The only data
you enter into the template is the amount of money
you put into an investment and the amount you
take out. You do not enter your expenses, informa-
tion about money borrowed, or any other data.

Follow these steps to use the template:

1. Load the template onto the AppleWorks desktop and use the Apple-N command to change the name of the file.
2. Enter the month and year of the first transaction related to any of your investments into cell A19. Enter the succeeding months in cells A20 through A32. Insert rows and expand the spreadsheet to accommodate investments you plan to carry more than 14 months.
3. Enter the expected cash flow for your potential investments. Include all final payoffs. Enter all outgoing cash from your pocket into the investment as negative numbers. Enter all incoming cash from the investment as positive numbers.

You will have to make some assumptions about when and how you will terminate the investment.

4. Adjust the @IRR statements; this is an impor-

Figure 4: The Opening Screen

```

File: INVEST.TEMPLATE                                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE                                Escape: Main Menu
=====A=====B=====C=====D=====E=====F=====G=====
1|                NAUG Investment Template-Comparing Six Investments
2|
3|  Important Notes:
4|  This template compares up to six investments. Put the starting date
5|  of the first investment in cell C19. Then enter the cash transactions
6|  related to your investment in columns B,C,D,E,F, and G. Use negative
7|  numbers for outgoing cash and positive numbers for incoming cash. The
8|  template only accommodates monthly transactions. You must edit the
9|  Internal Rate of Return formulas with Apple-U for each investment
10| alternative. As written, your investments begin in June 1992 and end
11| a year later. You must adjust the dates and formulas in row 45 (use
12| Apple-J to jump to the bottom window) for your own situation. For
13| example, if the dates in Column A are left as is, and investment #4
14| starts in August 1992 and ends in March 1993, you must change the
15| formula in cell E45 to @IRR(E21...E28,.1/12)*12.
16|
=====A=====B=====C=====D=====E=====F=====G=====
45|Int. Rate of Return:  ERROR      ERROR      ERROR      ERROR      ERROR      ERROR
-----
A16: (Label)
Type entry or use ␣ commands                                288K Avail

```

tant step. Look closely at *Figure 1* and you will note that investment #4 only covers eight months (from August 1992 through March 1993). Note that we adjusted the @IRR function so it only includes August through March; cells E21 through E28.

You must use the Apple-U command and correct each of the formulas in row 45. That is, the range of the @IRR function must match the life of the investment.

5. Recalculate the spreadsheet.

As you can see from the example in *Figure 1*, there are a variety of ways to invest \$1,000, and each method yields its own rate of return.

Tracking Current Investments

Of course, you can use the same template to track the returns from your current investments. Just back up to the initial cash outlay for the investment and enter the amount you contributed to or took from the investment each month. Issue an Apple-K and the template will calculate the rate of return for each investment.

Remember these two points if you use the template to track your current investments:

1. You must adjust the @IRR formula each month.

My Favorite Template...

For example, if you last looked at your investments in May 1993 (row 30 in *Figure 1*) then your @IRR functions should be
`@IRR(B19...B30,.1/12)*12.`

The following month you would change the formula to read `@IRR(B19...B31,.1/12)*12.`

2. If the investment is still active, you must enter a value in the current month that reflects the current cash value of your investment.

Conclusion

This deceptively simple two-screen template by a part time investor demonstrates some of the power of AppleWorks' financial functions. Dr. Hartz's template lets you compare the rate of return from as many as six current or future investments over a time period limited only by AppleWorks' desktop memory.

[Stan Hecker is on the administrative staff at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, and is a partner in H&H Consulting, a Michigan concern specializing in school district financial and population analyses.]

Dr. Steve Hartz uses AppleWorks and TimeOut to manage his veterinary practice in Crestline, Ohio.

A working copy of this template appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. This template requires AppleWorks 3.0.]

Members Who Offer and Need Help

Help Offered:

Wayne Pribble, of New Haven, Indiana [(219) 749-1327] offers to help NAUG members transfer AppleWriter DOS 3.3 and ProDOS files into AppleWorks.

Help Wanted:

Dr. George E. Himes, of Flushing, Michigan [(313) 659-9362] needs help solving a problem with Monogram's "Dollars and Sense".

Joseph Schaumburger, of Cresskill, New Jersey [(201) 567-7383] needs help transferring data from J&B Software's "Checkbook Manager" into AppleWorks.

NAUG News

Changes to TMS Hard Drives

An article in the March 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* described a special offer for NAUG members for hard drives from TMS Peripherals. We reported in that article that the TMS drive performed well on our Apple SCSI-card-equipped Apple IIGs.

The TMS drives use Quantum mechanisms, and shortly after we printed the article, Quantum changed its design to conform to the SCSI-2 standard. Therefore, the new Quantum drives no longer provide their own termination power. Since Apple SCSI cards do not supply the necessary termination power for the drive, the new TMS drives do not work reliably with Apple-brand SCSI cards.

TMS reports that their drives *are* compatible with Apple II computers equipped with RamFAST Rev. C and Rev. D cards; the RamFAST cards provide the necessary termination power. TMS sells this combination and reports no problems with the RamFAST/TMS Drive systems. However, NAUG has not tested that combination.

Reliable sources at Apple report that Apple redesigned its SCSI card so it would provide its own termination power. However, Apple decided not to release the card after their tests indicated that the power required to provide termination exceeded the company's design specifications for peripheral slot cards.

Here, then, is the current situation with the TMS drives:

You can buy the drives at the special NAUG prices and connect them to a RamFAST Rev. C or Rev. D card.

You can install the drives in an existing SCSI chain as long as you put your current drive (which has termination power) at the end of the chain.

You *cannot* use the new TMS drives as the only SCSI device connected to an Apple II SCSI card.

How to Install System 6 on Your Vulcan Drive

by Warren Williams

The Vulcan Driver provided with Applied Engineering's Vulcan hard drive is compatible with System 6 for the Apple IIGs. However, Vulcan owners must follow these procedures to install System 6 on their IIGs:

1. Boot under System 5.x from your Vulcan drive and get to the Finder.
2. Insert the System 6 System Disk in a drive.
3. Drag the Vulcan Driver from the Drivers Folder on your Vulcan drive into the Drivers Folder on the System 6 System Disk.
4. Go to the IIGs Control Panel and change the startup slot so your system will boot from the floppy disk drive that contains the System 6 System Disk.
5. Reboot your system with the System 6 System Disk and get to the Finder.

How you proceed next depends on whether you have one or two 3.5-inch drives.

6A. Follow these steps if you have two 3.5-inch drives:

1. Insert the System 6 Installer Disk in the second drive.
2. Double-click on the disk icon to open the disk.
3. Double-click on the Installer application to launch the Installer.
4. Now follow the step-by-step directions on pages 8-9 of the January 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

6B. If your IIGs has only a single disk drive, be prepared for frequent disk swaps as you proceed. Follow these steps:

1. Drag the System Disk icon to the trash.
2. Insert the Installer Disk in the drive.
3. Continue with step #6A2 above and follow the on-screen prompts which will tell you when to swap disks.
7. Return to the IIGs Control Panel and re-set your startup slot so your system will boot from the Vulcan drive.

Our thanks to Applied Engineering for their help developing these procedures.

[Dr. Warren Williams is the President of NAUG and is a frequent contributor to the AppleWorks Forum.]

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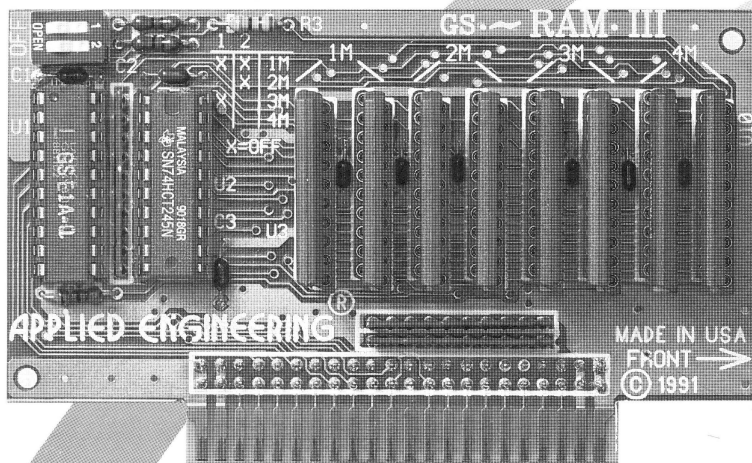
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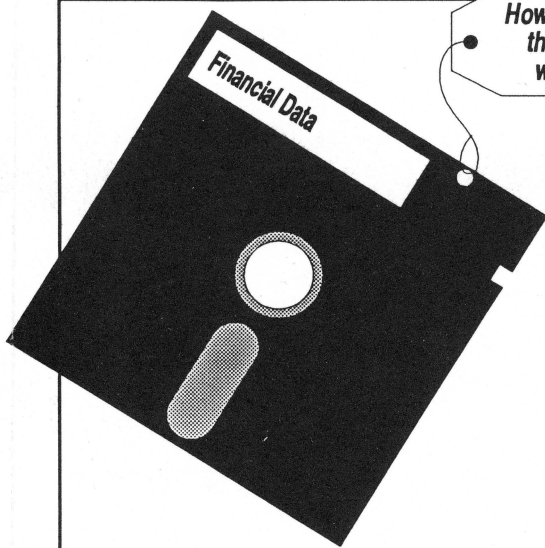
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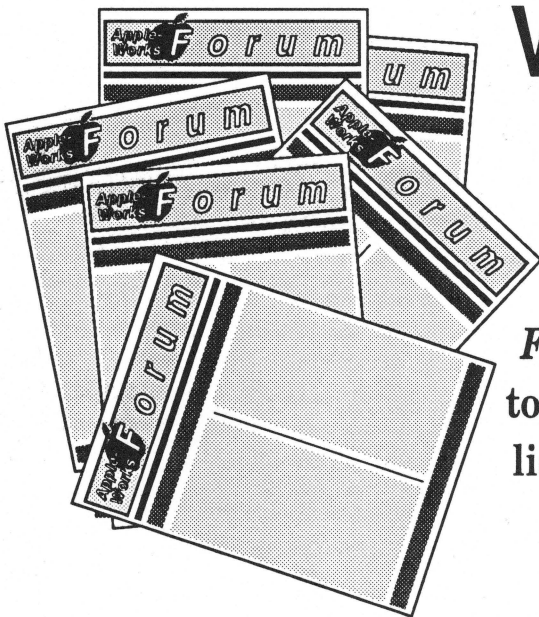
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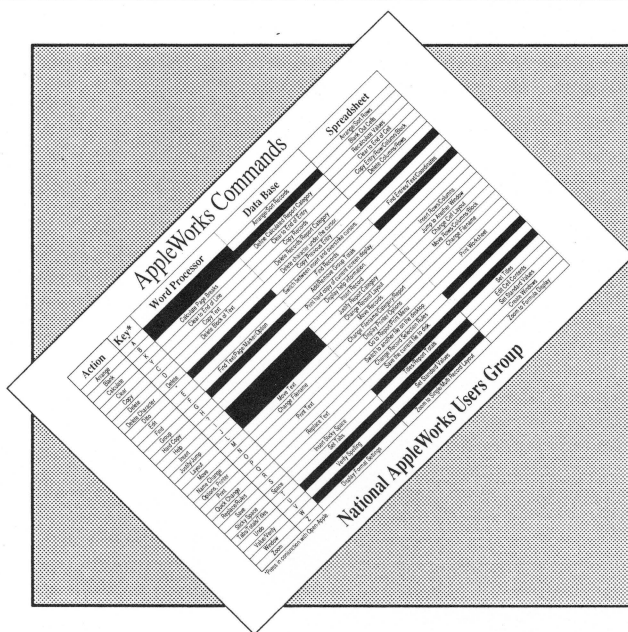
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Pointless

WestCode's Pointless program brings Apple's TrueType technology to the Apple IIGS. That gives you more readable screen displays and better output from your printer. Pointless automatically improves the output from AppleWorks GS, GraphicWriter, BeagleWrite, MultiScribe GS, and all other Apple IIGS-specific programs.

Pointless lists for \$69.95. Until August 1, NAUG members can buy Pointless directly from NAUG for \$45.00. If you already own Pointless, you should order NAUG's catalog that includes samples of more than 100 fonts that work with Pointless. The "Pointless Fonts Catalog" costs \$1; send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with 52 cents postage with your order. Members who order Pointless from NAUG will receive the catalog free.

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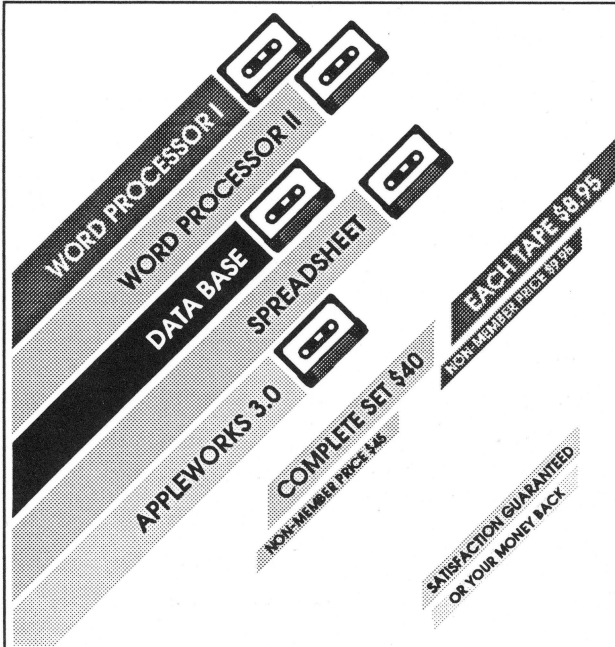
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TotalControl: Fulfills Your Data Base Wish List

by Steve Beville

What is on your wish list of features you want to add to AppleWorks' data base module? Certainly your list includes formulas, logical and arithmetic functions, automatic formatting of your data, protection, lookups, and the ability to perform date arithmetic. You would also want AppleWorks to be relational, be able to import data from disk, and perhaps include a built-in pop-up calculator.

JEM Software's TotalControl 2.0 adds this and more to AppleWorks.

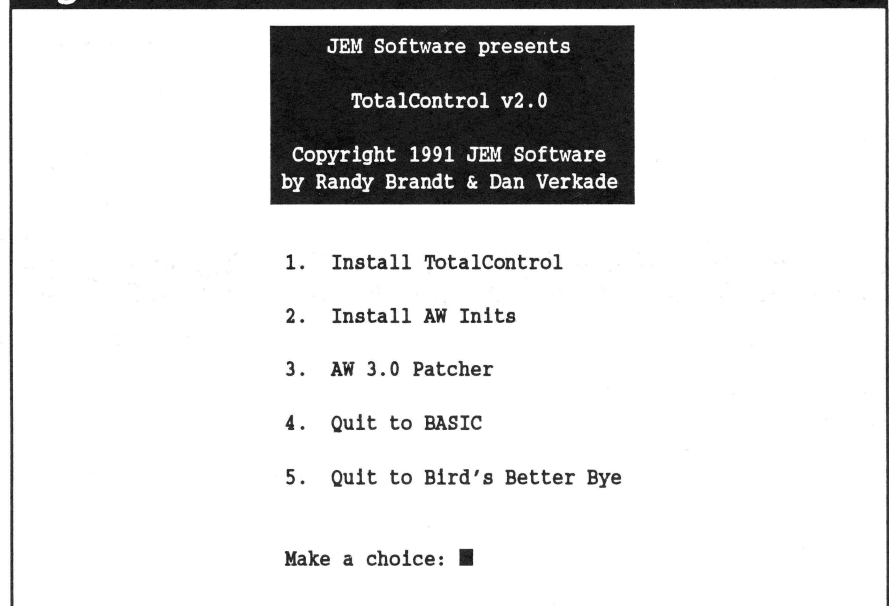
TotalControl is a set of enhancements that are so well integrated into AppleWorks 3.0's data base module, that you often forget they were not always there. This high level of integration is not surprising when you remember that Randy Brandt and Dan Verkade, the authors of TotalControl, also wrote the AppleWorks 3.0 data base module and Time-Out ReportWriter.

Installation

Installing TotalControl is easy. Just boot your TotalControl disk, select "Install TotalControl" from the menu (see *Figure 1*), and follow the prompts. TotalControl installs a patch in AppleWorks and adds the file SEG.TC to your AppleWorks disk.

AppleWorks users who run the program from 5.25-inch disks will need to reorganize the files on their disks to make room for SEG.TC. The documentation describes how to prepare the disks.

Figure 1: TotalControl Installation Menu



The TotalControl Installation Menu also offers an "Install AW Inits" option that installs the Inits Manager, creates the AW.Inits subdirectory, and copies the I.TotalControl Init into that directory. (The I.TotalControl Init automatically loads TotalControl into memory when you launch AppleWorks.)

TotalControl makes no demands on your system hardware and is compatible with all Apple II computers capable of running AppleWorks 3.0. Installing TotalControl will not affect the amount of desktop memory available on your system.

Functionality

TotalControl's power comes from the seven different types of rules you can use to define the contents of a category. The rules let you define categories as:

Figure 2: Functions and Operators

Numeric Functions	Text Functions	Logic Functions	Date/Time Functions
@Abs @Avg @Dec @Int @Inv @Min @Max @Round @Sqrt @Sum	@Caps @Concat @Find @Left @Lower @Middle @Right @Upper Math Operators +, -, *, /, () Logical Operators <, >, <>, =	@And @Choose @If @Match @Not @Or Special Functions @CurRecNo @CurRow @Inc @Len @PriorRec @TotRecs	@DateToJul @JulToDate @DayFromJul @MoFromJul @YrFromJul @Today @Time @TimeToNum

Figure 3: TotalControl Options Menu

```

File: BUSINESS                      OPTIONS                      Escape: Review/Add/Change

Category: Name
Rules: None

=====

1.  Modify rules
2.  Define new rules
3.  Cancel rules
4.  Change categories
5.  Change lock status
6.  Change auto-recalc
7.  Change recalc order
8.  Release TC memory
9.  Set preferences
10. Print all rules

TotalControl by Randy Brandt & Dan Verkade
Copyright 1991 JEM Software (v2.0)

-----
Type number, or use arrows, then press Return                      3482K Avail.
  
```

Text Only: Accepts only alphabetical characters in a category. You can tell TotalControl to automatically insert punctuation, change case, control capitalization, and determine the longest and shortest entry it should accept.

Numbers Only: Accepts only numbers, commas, and periods in a category.

Masks: Automatically formats the data you enter into a category. For example, a telephone number

mask automatically display entries in the format (123) 456-6789.

Glossary: Automatically enters data you pick from a predefined “pop-up” list or when you type a unique portion of the search criteria.

Import: Imports data from another data base or spreadsheet file.

Formulas: Accepts spreadsheet-like formulas in the data base.

Miscellaneous: Accepts any keyboard entry. Converts text to the proper case.

Although you can define only one rule per category, your formulas

can combine data from categories with different rules.

Formulas

Formulas can use any of TotalControl’s 38 “functions” and “operators” (see *Figure 2*).

Here are some examples of the formulas you can use with TotalControl:

`@AVG([GRADE1],[GRADE2],[GRADE3])` tells TotalControl to display the average of the grades in categories Grade1, Grade2, and Grade3.

`(@DateToJul(@Today))-(@DateToJul([datepaid]))` tells TotalControl to calculate the number of days since you received your last payment.

TotalControl supports automatic recalculations. If you change the data in a category, TotalControl can automatically recalculate the formulas that refer to the changed data.

TotalControl also adds Open-Apple Commands and its own Option Menu you can use to change the program's operation and default parameters.

The Open-Apple Commands include:

oa-O: Accesses the TotalControl Options Menu (see *Figure 3*).

oa-G: Displays the appropriate Glossary for glossary categories.

oa-K: Recalculates the data base.

oa-U: Activates the pop-up calculator.

oa-F: Lets you set the data format with the calculator active or choose functions from a list while defining formulas.

oa-D: Lets you set the number of decimal places with the calculator active.

oa-I: Imports a number from the current category with the calculator active.

oa-C: Lets you choose categories from a list when you define a formula.

Figure 4: TotalControl New Rules Screen

File: BUSINESS DEFINE NEW RULES Escape: Options

Category: Name
Rules: None

=====

Choose a rule type:

1. Text only
2. Numbers only
3. Mask
4. Glossary
5. Import
6. Formula
7. Miscellaneous

Type number, or use arrows, then press Return 3484K Avail.

Figure 5: TotalControl Formula Definition Screen

File: BUSINESS FORMULA Escape: Modify rules

Category: SINCE.PAID
Rules: Formula

=====

Choose item to change:

1. Update empty categories only	No
2. Format	Fixed
3. Decimal places	0
4. Justified	Left
5. Field width	0
6. Formula	

Formula: (@DateToJul(@Today))-(@DateToJul([datepaid])) 398K Avail.

oa-W: Displays a specified portion of a word processor file in a window while in the data base. You can use this command to link data base categories to a word processor document and enter long strings of text you link to the data base record.

oa-`: Displays help files or information you enter about your data base categories.

How to Get More from TotalControl

Formulas

TotalControl formulas can include up to 69 characters, which should be enough for most users. However, formulas often refer to other categories, and using long category names can make it difficult to fit your formulas within TotalControl's 69 character limit. You can avoid this problem by using short category names in your AppleWorks data base files.

If you change category names, remember to redefine your formulas to reflect the new names. Otherwise, TotalControl will display an error message when it recalculates the data base.

If you have extra categories available in the data base, you can use one of those categories to do a portion of the calculation. Then you can refer to that category in your final calculation. If you run short of categories, you can

use JEM Software's DoubleData 2.0 to let you include up to 60 categories in your data base file.

Imports

One of TotalControl's most powerful features is its ability to import data from other AppleWorks data base or spreadsheet files on the desktop or on disk. However, unless you specify otherwise, TotalControl expects to find the files it will import from disk in the same directory you used to store the original data base.

Using the "import from filename in a category" option when you define a category lets you import data from files in different directories. The trick is to enter the complete ProDOS pathname of the import file in the category specified.

Defining an import category requires that you store both files

on the desktop during the category definition process. That can be a problem for users with limited memory. Here is a work-around:

Load the import file onto the desktop and then delete most of the data from the file. Then load the data base file that will receive the imported data onto the desktop. Choose the almost-empty file when defining the import and then remove the import file from the desktop without saving the file. Of course, you can use a disk utility program such as FileMaster to lock the original file and thus make it impossible to overwrite the file.

If you want to import data from a file on your disk, remember to access "Set Preferences" on the TotalControl Option Menu and enable the feature that lets TotalControl import files from a disk.

Reliability

TotalControl 2.0 is a stable program that performs all its functions quickly and efficiently. During several months of use, I encountered no bugs or problems with the program.

Ease of Use

AppleWorks data base users will find TotalControl easy to learn and use. The program presents all options, rules, and preferences in menu form with default choices provided. You can either accept the default or choose the appropriate item from the menu and press the Return Key. Sub-menus appear when appropriate. (Figure 4 shows the TotalControl menu you use to specify the rules for a category. Figure 5 depicts the screen you use to define a calculated category.)

You can even write formulas with this "pick and choose" technique; just type an <oa-F> while entering a formula and TotalControl will display a menu listing all the available functions. Enter an <oa-C>, and TotalControl will list all the categories in the data base. You can select the appropriate functions and categories from these lists.

Documentation

TotalControl includes a well written, 56-page printed manual and sample files on disk which explain and illustrate the different functions and rules. Overall, I consider the documentation "good". Users will need to study the sample files to get a grasp of the syntax used to define the formulas.

Software Review...

Support

JEM maintains customer support areas on GENie and America Online. Users can also get technical support by mail, phone, or fax. JEM's support is excellent.

Limitations

TotalControl 2.0 is compatible with UltraMacros, DoubleData 2.0, all the TimeOut enhancements I tested, and with all the patches from Companion Plus and SuperPatch.

However, TotalControl 2.0 is not compatible with AmperMacros (from Office Productivity Software), DoubleData prior to version 2.0, files created with previous versions of TotalControl (although TotalControl 2.0 includes a TimeOut application that can convert those files to TotalControl 2.0 files), UltraMacros' <find> and <getstr> commands when used within a data base file, the Applied Engineering Desktop Expander, and any version of AppleWorks prior to 3.0. *[Ed: Randy Brandt will resolve the conflict between TotalControl and the <find> and <getstr> commands with the release of UltraMacros 4.0, which will ship this summer.]*

Some of the first TotalControl 2.0 disks were shipped with a file called "Ultra.Find" which describes how to use <find> and <getstr> with TotalControl. This information applies to pre-2.0 versions of TotalControl and was inadvertently included on the first batch of disks shipped; the procedure will not work with TotalControl 2.0.

The Init Manager included with TotalControl 2.0 is incompatible with Twister by John Link. Twister is a freeware program that allows the AppleWorks spell checker dictionaries to be in a different directory from the AppleWorks program. You can use Twister if you do not install the Init Manager. However, TotalControl will not preload without the Init Manager. An alternative is to install the Init Manager and use the SpellCopy Init or the SpellCopy program available from JEM.

Conclusion

TotalControl is an easy to use data base enhancement that adds significant power and functionality

to the AppleWorks data base module. After reviewing the features of this program, I think you will agree that all serious data base users should add this enhancement to AppleWorks.

[Steve Beville, an AppleWorks consultant from Spartanburg, South Carolina, is the author of Add Cat, DB LINK, and Report Transporter. You can reach Mr. Beville at 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, SC 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

TotalControl costs \$60. Until August 1, 1992 NAUG members can buy TotalControl directly from the developer for \$45 plus \$3 s/h. Include your NAUG membership number with your order. TotalControl ships on a 3.5-inch disk unless you specify otherwise.

JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, CO 80003; Orders and fax only: (303) 422-4856.]

LockOut 2.0

! W E N

Tired of resetting Control Panels after students leave class?? READ THIS!

LockOut has been upgraded to include automatic installation on file servers, hard disks, GS/OS floppies, and ProDos-8 floppies. It also features a printed, informative, and fun to read 40 paged manual. Hundreds of teachers in the US and Canada are using Lockout to save themselves hours of drudgery every week, by preventing students from changing the Control Panel settings on their IIGS computers. Priced at \$49.95 for manual and two 800k floppies, including site-license for all computers in a single building, postage included. Current owners may upgrade for \$24.95. Money back guarantee.

SuperStuff
3382 Sandra Drive
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49004

How to List the Differences between Two Files

by Keith Johnson

Have you ever found yourself with two versions of what you think is the same word processor file? Determining when you last saved those files is easy. But determining the differences between those files is a long and tedious process.

This month's macro, which is based on an original developed by Richard Jordan, examines any two word processor files you designate and lists the differences between those files.

How to Use the Macro

Follow these steps to use the macro:

1. Add the macro in *Figure 1* to your default macro word processor file and compile the macros with the Macro Compiler. [Ed: See page 19 of the April 1992 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** for step-by-step directions that describe this process.]
2. Load the two files you want to compare onto the AppleWorks desktop.
3. Create a third word processor file named "Differences". The macro will use the "Differences" document to store a list of the different lines in the two files.
4. Get the Differences file on the screen and press <ba-/> to launch the macro.

How It Works

The macro starts by displaying the Desktop Index and asking you to choose the two files you want to compare. It then checks the length of the two documents. If the documents are different lengths, the macro notifies you and asks if you want to continue. (Sometimes the different lengths are the result

of an extra carriage return or two at the end of one of the files.) The macro will work even if the file lengths are not identical; press "Y" if you want to continue.

The macro then turns off the display and switches back and forth between the two files while it compares their contents line by line. During this process the macro displays a message that reports the line number being processed.

When the macro encounters non-identical lines, it prints both lines in the Differences file with the line number and the identifiers "A" and "B" so you can see the contents of each file.

When it finishes, the macro displays "Done! (press a key)". Press any key to clear the message. You can now examine, print, and/or save the resulting Differences file.

Conclusion

As you can see, Dr. Jordan's file comparison macro is a useful tool for those of us who create and store dozens of word processor documents. Although you can modify this macro to compare data base and spreadsheet files, the necessary changes introduce enough complexity that I will leave this as an exercise for the user.

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleishmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

Richard Jordan is on the faculty at the University of Melbourne in Melbourne, Australia.

A working copy of these macros appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG. These macros require AppleWorks 3.0.]

Figure 1: File Comparison Macro

```
<ba-/>:<awp><
clear :                               { Define the macro. }
q = peek 3156 :                       { Clear all the variables. }
oa-q :                               { Get the desktop number of the Differences file. }
msg 'Select first file (A) for comparison.' : { Display the Desktop Index. }
input : rtn :                         { Ask for file #1. }
oa-9 : posn c,d :                     { Let the user choose the first file. }
oa-1 :                               { Determine the length of the file; store it in variable "d". }
zoom :                               { Return to the beginning of the file. }
a = peek 3156 :                       { Hide the printer options. }
oa-q :                               { Store the desktop number of the first file in variable "a". }
msg 'Select second file (B) for comparison.' : { Display the Desktop Index. }
input : rtn :                         { Ask for file #2. }
oa-9 : posn e,f :                     { Let the user choose the second file. }
ifnot d = f :                         { Determine the length of the file; store it in variable "f". }
msg ' FILES ARE DIFFERENT LENGTHS. Continue? (y/n) ' : { Compare the file lengths. }
k = key : $3 = chr$ k :               { Display the message. }
if $3 = "n" or $3 = "N" then oa-q : { Get the user response and convert it to a character. }
print q : rtn : stop : endif :       { If the user does not want to continue, display the Desktop Index... }
ifnot d = f then d = f : endif :     { ...return to Differences file and stop. }
oa-1 :                               { If the user wants to continue, make the file lengths the same... }
zoom :                               { ...go to the beginning of file #2... }
b = peek 3156 :                       { ...hide the printer options... }
oa-q : print q : rtn :               { ...store the desktop number of file #2 in variable "b"... }
begin :                               { ...and return to the Differences file. }
display 0 :                           { Begin a loop that compares the lines. }
oa-q : print a : rtn :               { Turn off the screen display. }
$1 = cell :                           { Go to file #1. }
posn x,y :                           { Store the contents of the current line in variable $1. }
if y = d or s = d then display 1 : { Store the current line number in variable "y". }
oa-q : esc :                           { If at the end of either file, turn on the display. }
msg " Done! (press a key) " :        { Return to the Main Menu. }
k = key : msg "" :                   { And tell the user you're done. }
stop : endif :                       { Wait for a keypress and clear the message... }
down :                               { ..and stop the macro. }
oa-q : print b : rtn :               { If it's not the end of the file, go to next line in file #1. }
$2 = cell :                           { Switch to file #2. }
posn r,s :                           { Store the contents of the current line in $2. }
down :                               { Store the current line number in variable "s". }
display 1 :                           { Go to the next line in file #2. }
$9 = " Line #" + str$ y :            { Turn on the display. }
msg $9 :                             { Create the line number message. }
display 0 :                           { Display the message. }
if $1 = $2 then rpt :                { Turn off the display. }
else :                               { If the lines match, continue. }
oa-q : print q : rtn :               { If they do not match... }
display 1 :                           { ...go to the Differences file... }
print y : print "A: " + $1 : rtn : { ...turn on the display... }
print s : print "B: " + $2 : rtn : { ...and print the line number and its contents... }
rpt>!                               { ...from both files. }
                                     { Repeat the loop to check the next line. }
```


Quality Responsible for TimeOut

by Cathleen Merritt

Quality Computers recently assumed responsibility for distributing, marketing, and providing technical support for all the Beagle Bros' Apple II products, including Beagle Bros' popular TimeOut enhancements to AppleWorks.

Quality immediately announced plans to develop new TimeOut modules and to upgrade existing products. The first new product will be TimeOut Grammar, an enhancement that adds built-in grammar checking to AppleWorks 3.0.

TimeOut Grammar, which will list for \$79.95, will cost \$45.95 plus \$3.50 s/h from NAUG. Quality announced an expected shipping date of June 1 for TimeOut

Grammar, however NAUG expects significant delays in the release of this product; we will accept orders for TimeOut Grammar but will not process your credit card receipt or deposit your check until we ship your product.

Beagle Buddies

At press time, Quality was deciding how to distribute updates to the TimeOut products. In a letter to the current Beagle Buddies, Quality outlined some possible alternatives, all of which involved

Figure 1: TimeOut Version Numbers — April 1992

On Multiple Disks		FileMaster		SpreadTools	
TO.UTILITIES	3.0.2	TO.FILEMASTER	3.0	TO.ANALYZER	2.0
TO.CLIPBOARD	2.0	Graph	3.1	TO.CELLINK	1.2
TO.PAINT	2.1			TO.BLOCKCOPY	2.0
TO.WORD.COUNT	2.0	MacroEase		TO.QUICKCOL	2.0
Companion Plus		TO.DEBUG	3.0	TO.COPYRC	2.0
TO.DATEMATH	1.0	TO.EASY.LAUNCH	1.0	TO.FRM2VAL	2.0
TO.RULER	1.1	TO.PRIMER.REF	3.1	SuperFonts	
TO.TEXTLOADER	2.0.1	TO.REFERENCE	3.0	TO.SUPERFONTS	3.0
TO.PATHOLOGIST	1.2	TO.STATUS	3.0	TO.PICKFONTS	1.0
TO.PATHMAN	1.1	TO.ULTRALOCK	3.0	SuperForms	
DeskTools		Outliner		TO.SUPERFORMS	1.4
TO.CALENDAR	3.2	Outliner	1.2.2	TeleComm	
TO.CALCULATOR	1.2	PowerPack		TO.TELECOMM	1.2
TO.CASE CONVERT	3.0	TO.ASCII	1.1	TextTools	
TO.CLOCK	1.1	TO.AWP.TO.TXT	3.0	TO.ANALYST	1.2
TO.DIALER	1.1	TO.DB.SEARCH	3.0	TO.COPYBLOCK	1.1
TO.ENCRYPTER	3.0	TO.DESK.SORTER	3.0	TO.GLOSSARY	1.1
TO.ENVELOPE.ADR	2.0	TO.HELPSCREENS	3.0	TO.INDEXER	1.2
TO.NOTEPAD	2.0	TO.LIBRARIAN	3.0	TO.MARKMERGE	1.3
TO.PAGE.PREVIEW	1.2	TO.LINESORTER	3.0	TO.MULTIPRINT	1.1
TO.PUZZLE	1.1	TO.SELECTOR	3.0	TO.QUICKSTYLES	1.1
DeskTools II		TO.TRIPLE.CLIP	3.0	TO.QUICKTABS	1.1
TO.FILE.SEARCH	3.0	TO.TRIPLE.DESK	3.1	TO.STRIPPER	1.1
TO.DIRECTREE	2.0	QuickSpell		TO.SUPERFIND	1.2
TO.CLIP.VIEWER	2.0	TO.QUICKSPELL	3.0.1	TO.TOC	1.1
TO.AREACODE	2.0	ReportWriter		Thesaurus	
TO.CALC.PLUS	2.0	TO.REPORTWRITER	2.52	TO.THESAURUS	2.0
TO.DISK.TESTER	1.0	SideSpread	3.0	UltraMacros	
TO.MEASURE	2.0			TO.COMPILER	3.1
TO.PM.IMAGE	2.0	TO.MACRO.OPT		3.1	
TO.SCREENOUT	1.0	TO.HELP.V2.0		3.0	
TO.SCREENPRINT	1.0				
TO.STOPWATCH	2.0				

higher prices for upgrades. Quality explained that charging for upgrades will encourage developers to continue to enhance their TimeOut products.

For the moment, the Beagle Buddy program remains in place and we urge NAUG members who have not updated their TimeOut modules to do so immediately. *Figure 1* lists the current version numbers for each TimeOut module.

The best way to determine the version number of your TimeOut module is to launch the module and see if the version number appears on the screen. Do

TimeOut Update...

not use the "List version number" option on the TimeOut Utilities to determine the version number of your TimeOut modules; TimeOut Utilities often lists an older version number than presently resides on your disk. Contact your favorite Beagle Buddy (see below) if you are not certain you have the current version of a product or if you have any other questions about a Beagle product.

Getting Updates

NAUG's Beagle Buddies provide TimeOut updates for \$3 for the first 5.25-inch disk and \$2.50 for each additional 5.25-inch disk; \$3.50 for the first 3.5-inch disk and \$3 for each additional 3.5-inch disk. Canadian prices are 50 cents higher per disk. Send your payment *and your original disks* to any one of the following NAUG Beagle Buddies:

Bruce Shanker, 1279 Boyd Road, Warminster, Pennsylvania 18974-2260; (215) 674-0118 (5pm - 9pm EDT weekdays, 10am - 9pm weekends).

Joe Connelly, 32148 Camborne Lane, Livonia, Michigan 48154; (313) 421-8729 (9am - 9pm EDT daily).

Pete Ross, 35026 Currier, Wayne, Michigan 48184-2348; (313) 728-8720 (4pm - 9pm EDT daily, 10am - 9pm weekends).

Jim Emig, 4535 S.E. Kelly Street, Portland, Oregon 97206; (503) 780-5714 (7am-4pm PDT weekdays); (503) 771-1916 (5pm - 10pm PDT weekdays, 10am - 10pm weekends).

John Carson, 215 Cedar Avenue, Rosemere, Quebec, J7A 2W5, Canada; (514) 965-0886 (5pm - 9pm EDT weekdays, 10am - 9pm weekends).

Note that NAUG's Beagle Buddies are volunteers. If you leave a message, please invite them to reverse the charges when they return your call.

If Quality discontinues the Beagle Buddy program before the Beagle Buddy ships your order, the Buddy will return your original disks but will retain the cost of the return postage.

[Quality Computers, 20200 Nine Mile Road, Box 665, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080. Orders: (800) 443-6697. Fax: (313) 774-2698. Technical support: (313) 774-7740.]

AppleWorks News

News from Seven Hills Software

Seven Hills Software recently announced the release of two new Apple IIGs-specific products.

"Formulate" makes it easy to produce mathematical formulas that teachers, students, and writers can include in worksheets, tests, and papers. Users can print the formula directly or export the formula into popular 16-bit word processing, desktop publishing, and paint programs. Formulate includes a variety of symbols you access from pull down menus and other symbols you type from the keyboard.

Formulate requires an Apple IIGs with at least one megabyte of memory, one 3.5-inch disk drive, and any GS/OS-compatible printer. Formulate is not designed for use with 8-bit programs such as AppleWorks.

Formulate retails for \$49.95 plus \$3.50 s/h but is available at significant discounts from mail order dealers. A demonstration version of Formulate appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs \$10 from NAUG.

"Express" is Seven Hill's new GS/OS print spooler for GS/OS-compatible applications such as AppleWorks GS, GraphicWriter III, BeagleWrite GS, and Platinum Paint. Express automatically routes your print jobs to your hard disk and then prints the documents in the background while you continue to use your computer.

Express lets you send multiple files to the spooler, print multiple copies of any document, delete documents from the spool list, and even switch between programs during the printing process.

Express requires an Apple IIGs with a hard drive and any GS/OS-compatible printer. The program does not affect output from 8-bit applications such as AppleWorks.

Express lists for \$39.95. Until June 30, NAUG members can buy Express directly from Seven Hills for \$20 plus \$3.50 s/h. Include your NAUG membership number with your order.

[Seven Hills Software, 2310 Oxford Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32304; (904) 575-0566; Fax: (904) 575-2015.]

Late News for AppleWorks Users

Apple Computer

Apple Computer recently released the second edition of the *Apple II Guide*, a 205-page compendium of articles and information of interest to Apple II owners. The 25 articles in the *Guide* describe the history of the Apple II computer and provide basic information about using the computer and finding the right software, tips to help you get more from your Apple II (including an article that answers the most frequently asked technical questions about the Apple II), information about telecommunications and interactive media, and a section with technical information about the hardware and operating system (including System 6). A reference section describes currently available Apple II products, describes how to get customer service and support, lists resources for people with disabilities, and provides information about third party products.

This is a totally new book; there is no overlap with the first edition of the *Apple II Guide*, which is also available from NAUG.

The Apple II Guide, Second Edition costs \$4.95 plus \$2 s/h from NAUG.

Econ Technology

Econ Technology recently announced Universe Master, a hard drive management tool that offers Apple IIGs disk management utilities not included with System 6. Universe Master includes a disk repair utility that identifies and repairs common directory and file structure problems, a disk optimizer, a disk editor that lets you view and change file attributes and file types, a block editor that lets you edit any bytes on the disk, a text editor, and a disk cataloging utility that displays and prints a catalog of the directories, subdirectories, and files in either alphabetical or hierarchical order. Universe Master also offers automated hard disk backup and restore functions through script-driven routines that you can launch from the Finder. The program also offers the usual file copy and delete utilities.

Universe Master, which requires an Apple IIGs running System 6, lists for \$149 but is available from Econ Technologies at a special introductory price of \$99. Until July 1, 1992, NAUG members who buy Universe Master from Econ Technologies or from any dealer also qualify for a \$10 rebate. Send your Universe Master registration card, a copy of your invoice, and your NAUG membership number to Econ Technologies.

[Econ Technologies, 97 N. Central Avenue, Suite B, Oviedo, Florida 32765; (407) 365-4209; Fax: (407) 366-7580.]

JEM Software

JEM Software recently announced the release of DB Pix, an AppleWorks 3.0 enhancement that lets you include graphics in AppleWorks data base files. DB Pix supports single HiRes and double HiRes full-screen graphics and displays PrintShop graphics along-side the appropriate data base record.

Randy Brandt, the developer of DB Pix, suggests that you use DB Pix to keep track of your graphics library, add scanned pictures to a genealogy file or to a student data base, include pictures with inventory files, and add maps and graphics to information files.

According to JEM, DB Pix is compatible with all the TimeOut enhancements and with TotalControl 2.0 and DoubleData 2.0.

DB Pix costs \$25 plus \$3 s/h. Colorado residents must add sales tax. International orders, add \$2. JEM accepts Visa and MasterCard.

[JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, Colorado 80003. Orders and fax: (303) 422-4856; follow the voice prompts to send a fax.]

Remarkable Technologies

Remarkable Technologies is now shipping version 2.0 of SuperWorks, the company's AppleWorks work-alike for MS-DOS computers.

SuperWorks 2.0, which is not copy-protected, adds more than 30 features to SuperWorks. New word processor features include a built-in spell checker, an improved Printer Options Menu, support for right justification, and the ability to automatically create indexes for long documents.

The SuperWorks 2.0 data base supports multi-column label reports, grouping of data by more than one category, enhanced editing capabilities, support for Titles on the multi-record layout screen, and the ability to automatically number records.

The SuperWorks 2.0 spreadsheet includes a complete graphing module, which produces graphs and charts from your spreadsheet data. The spreadsheet also supports user definable colors and @DEG, @RAD, and @ISBLANK functions. Finally, the spreadsheet can import data base date and time fields as spreadsheet date and time entries.

Other features added to SuperWorks include:

- enhanced macro capabilities, including support for branching logic within macros and pop-up macro languages.
- ability to display PCX graphics files on-screen.
- enhanced memory management which recognizes up to 32 megabytes of EMS memory.
- support for larger files (the new version of SuperWorks accepts up to 15,000 lines/records per field).
- support for AppleWorks 3.0's "Smart-Save" feature.
- ability to exit to DOS and return without disrupting the SuperWorks session.
- an alarm clock and an automatic telephone dialer.

SuperWorks 2.0 comes with a completely re-written, attractive 260-page manual.

Registered owners of earlier versions of SuperWorks can upgrade to SuperWorks 2.0 for \$69 plus \$10 s/h. If you bought SuperWorks after April 1, you can upgrade to version 2.0 for only \$10; include a copy of your invoice, credit card receipt, or other dated proof of purchase with your upgrade order.

SuperWorks has a suggested list price of \$399 and usually sells for \$199. Until June 1, NAUG members can buy SuperWorks for \$150 plus \$5 s/h directly from Remarkable. Identify yourself as a NAUG member when you order.

A comprehensive review of the earlier version of SuperWorks appears in the March 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

[Remarkable Technologies, 245 Pegasus Avenue, Northvale, New Jersey 07647; (800) 782-1955; Fax: (201) 767-7463.]

WestCode Software

WestCode Software is now shipping Pointless, the company's new font enhancement program for AppleWorks GS, GraphicWriter III, and other 16-bit applications. Pointless uses TrueType fonts to produce excellent quality displays and high quality output on ImageWriter, inkjet, and other printers. Pointless comes with four TrueType fonts.

NAUG's Public Domain Library now includes 20 disks filled with Pointless-compatible fonts. NAUG distributes the fonts on 3.5-inch disks which cost \$6 per disk plus \$2 s/h *per order*. For a list and samples of the NAUG fonts, send \$1 and a self-addressed, business-size envelope with 52 cents postage to "Pointless Fonts", NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187.

Pointless lists for \$69.95. Until August 1, NAUG members can buy Pointless directly from NAUG for \$45 plus \$3.50 s/h. NAUG will also include a free copy of the group's Pointless Fonts Catalog with every order of Pointless.

NAUG BBS

Congratulations to George Jones of Screven, Georgia, the 70,000th caller to the Electronic Forum, NAUG's AppleWorks Bulletin Board. Mr. Jones won a one-year extension to his NAUG membership. Call the Electronic Forum for help with AppleWorks or to download templates, fonts, or utility programs. A free service of NAUG. (615) 359-8238 at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud; (615) 359-8140 at 9600 baud.

AppleWorks Support Publications

NAUG distributes a variety of important AppleWorks support documents produced by Claris Corporation, Apple Computer, and our members.

Send a self-addressed, business size envelope with 29 cents postage (or more if indicated for the item you want) for all items marked "Free".

Available documents include:

Apple II Guide – First Edition: Apple Computer's comprehensive guide to resources of importance to Apple II users. Includes a directory of dealers that support the Apple II, trouble shooting information, a list of information resources, an article describing the history of AppleWorks, and more. 231 pages. \$4 plus \$2 s/h.

Apple IIGs: Apple Access II Setup and Startup Issues: Describes how to use Apple Computer's Apple Access II communications program on Apple IIGs computers. Reprinted from Apple Computer's Education Technical Bulletin. 2 pages. Free.

Apple Computer's Educational Technology Consultants: A list of the names and addresses of Apple's twelve Educational Technology Consultants. Free.

Apple File Type Notes: A technical description of all Apple-approved file types. Includes header specifications and all other data required by developers. From the Developer Technical Support staff at Apple Computer. Updated quarterly. 200 pages. 3-hole punched. \$20 plus \$4 s/h.

Apple Technical Notes: More than 700 pages of important technical information for AppleWorks developers. Prepared by the Developer Technical Support staff at Apple Computer. Updated quarterly. 3-hole punched. \$40 plus \$5 s/h. Also available on 3.5-inch disks. Three disk set; \$16 plus \$2 s/h.

AppleTalk on the Apple II Workstation: Describes how to interface an Apple IIe equipped with an AppleTalk Workstation Card into an AppleTalk network. Reprinted from Apple Com-

puter's Education Technical Bulletin. 6 pages. \$1 plus a self-addressed, business-size envelope with 52 cents postage.

AppleWorks 3.0 Entry Points: Describes the "hooks" available in AppleWorks. Important for AppleWorks developers and advanced macro writers. Prepared by Claris Corporation. 44 pages. \$12.50 postpaid.

AppleWorks GS Word Processor File Formats: Describes the format AppleWorks GS uses to store word processor files on disk. Useful for AppleWorks GS developers and others curious about AppleWorks GS file structures. Prepared by Claris Corporation. 7 pages. \$2; include a self-addressed, business-size envelope with 52 cents postage.

Circles and Graphs Worksheets: An example of the output available from an ImageWriter if you use Mitchell Bernstein's Circles and Geometry 3 and Graphs disks available from NAUG's Public Domain Library. 2 pages. Free.

Electronic Forum Users Guide: A 16-page guide describing how to use the commands and features of NAUG's AppleWorks bulletin board service, the Electronic Forum. Free.

File Formats for AppleWorks and /// E-Z Pieces: Describes the format AppleWorks uses to store data on disk. Important information for AppleWorks developers and advanced users interested in file recovery and file structures. Prepared by Claris Corporation. 27 pages. \$10 postpaid.

Foreign Language Keyboard Templates: Full page depictions of the function of each key when you configure the Apple IIGs keyboard for different languages. Templates include the U.S., British, French, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, French Canadian, and Norwegian keyboards. 10 pages. \$4 postpaid.

Geometry Worksheets: An example of the output available from an ImageWriter if you use Mitchell Bernstein's Geometry Disks available from NAUG's Public Domain Library. 2 pages. Free.

GS/OS 5.0.4 Release Notes: Technical notes for developers and programmers about the changes in each version of GS/OS. 22 pages. \$5 postpaid.

How to Get Started with the AppleWorks Data Base: Describes how to use AppleWorks' data base module. These lessons, originally published in the November 1989 through February 1990 issues of the *AppleWorks Forum*, are popular with AppleWorks educators and AppleWorks beginners. Author: Cathleen Merritt. 24-pages, 3-hole punched. Single copy: \$5 plus \$1.50 s/h. Contact NAUG for multiple copy discount prices.

How to Get Started with the AppleWorks Spreadsheet: Thirteen lessons that describe how to use AppleWorks' spreadsheet module. The authors describe different uses for the spreadsheet module and teach users how to develop spreadsheet templates. Designed for spreadsheet beginners and for a one or two-week unit on spreadsheets. Authors: Warren Williams and Cathleen Merritt. 64-pages, 3-hole punched. Single copy: \$7.50 plus \$1.50 s/h. Contact NAUG for multiple copy discounts.

Macintosh LC: Compatibility with Selected Software: Lists the older versions of Macintosh programs that run on Macintosh LC computers. Prepared by Apple Computer. 3 pages. Free.

Panasonic KX-P1224i Codes: The printer codes necessary to use Panasonic's new KX-P1224i printer with AppleWorks. Developed by Dr. G. D. Norsworthy. 2 pages. Free.

Panasonic Printer Codes: Describes how to configure AppleWorks to use the capabilities of Panasonic dot matrix printers. By Stan Hecker and Richard Martone. 10 pages. Free; send a self-addressed, business-size envelope with 52 cents postage.

Trigonometry Worksheets: An example of the output available from an ImageWriter if you use Mitchell Bernstein's Trigonometry Disks available from NAUG's Public Domain Library. 2 pages. Free.

Troubleshooting a LocalTalk Network: Describes how to identify the source of common problems on AppleTalk networks. Reprinted from Apple Computer's Education Technical Bulletin. 11 pages. \$2 plus a self-addressed, business-size envelope with 52 cents postage.

System 6 and RamFAST Cards

Some owners of high-speed RamFAST SCSI cards are experiencing problems running ProDOS 8 applications under System 6.

According to Andrew Vogan, President of CV Technology, the problem is caused by the new version of ProDOS provided with System 6. Specifically, ProDOS 2.0.1 implements some of the device-mapping features already offered on the RamFAST. The resulting conflict does not let users launch their 8-bit programs under the new ProDOS. Fortunately, there are at least three solutions to this problem:

1. Upgrade your RamFAST ROM to version 3.0. ROM 3.0 lets you remap your ProDOS partitions to overcome the conflicts with ProDOS. ROM 3.0 also offers other features including support for backups on another hard drive, and an 8 - 10% speed improvement for Quantum 52 megabyte and 105 megabyte drives. Owners of RamFAST cards with version 1.x ROMs can upgrade to the new ROM for \$30. Upgrades from version 2.x ROMs cost \$15. All prices include shipping. CV Technology does not accept credit cards; include a personal check, bank check, or money order and the serial number on your RamFAST card with your order.
2. Use a patched version of ProDOS 8 that disables the device-mapping feature added to ProDOS. (RamFAST owners do not need the device mapping; that is already provided by the card.) Order the "RamFAST-patched ProDOS" from NAUG's Public Domain Library on a 5.25-inch disk (\$4) or 3.5-inch disk (\$6) plus \$2 s/h *per order*. Our thanks to Tim Grams for developing this patch and for sharing his work with the Apple II community.
3. Owners of ROM 2.01a-equipped RamFAST cards can use the RamFAST utilities to move all their extra partitions and devices down to Slot 0. Just leave your first two partitions configured to Slot 7, Drive 1 and Drive 2.

[CV Technology, 1800 East Whipp Road #200, Kettering, OH 45440; (513) 435-5743. Fax: (513) 435-9554.]

New Disks in the NAUG Library

The Best of America Online – AppleWorks GS

The NAUG Public Domain Library now includes “The Best of America Online – AppleWorks GS”, which includes the best AppleWorks GS templates and files submitted to America Online. Templates on the disk include:

Bid Your Own Home: Helps you determine how much it would cost to build a house. Developed by a professional builder.

Business Cards: Creates a page of business cards to print on a laser printer and then cut apart.

Calendar: Creates a calendar for any month you specify. You can copy or Control-Drag the calendar into any other AppleWorks GS document.

Checkbook 1.1: Helps you maintain your tax records, keep your checkbook, and reconcile your bank statements.

Envelope 4 x 9: Prints a name and address on a 4” x 9” envelope.

EPS Graphics: AppleWorks GS clipart.

File Finder: Helps you keep track of the files on your disks.

Jeopardy Game Board: Helps you keep track of the correct answers and status of a game of Jeopardy.

Mileage Sheet: An attractive form you can print and use to track and seek reimbursement for mileage.

Newsletter: A well designed newsletter prepared to print on a laser printer.

Timesheet: An attractive timesheet you can print and use to record the time employees spend on a job.

Our thanks to Marty Knight for organizing the contest and to Shawn Beattie, David Cates, Joong Hyun Kim, Dave Leffler, Russ Messana, Ted O’Hara, and the Gravenstein Apple Users Group for developing the templates on this disk.

Harper’s Financial Templates

NAUG’s Public Domain Library now includes Harper’s Financial Templates, which contains:

1. A 1992 Federal Income Tax Estimator. (The disk includes both AppleWorks 2.0 and AppleWorks 3.0-compatible versions of this template.)
2. A “Life Savings” calculator that estimates your total after-tax net worth for any year you specify between 1992 and 2016. Documentation appears in a word processor file on the disk. Requires AppleWorks 3.0.

Our thanks to James Harper of Dallas, Texas for developing these templates and for donating this work to the NAUG Library.

TimeOut Calendars

TimeOut Calendars is a TimeOut application and UltraMacros macro that adds a perpetual calendar to AppleWorks. Once you copy TO.Calendars to your TimeOut disk or directory and add the macro to your default set, you can display a calendar for any year you specify. AppleWorks users who do not have UltraMacros can use the TimeOut Calendar Index included on the disk to find the correct calendar. Our thanks to Bruce Shanker and to Douglas Gum for developing this useful application for the NAUG library.

How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise noted, all disks are available in both 5.25-inch (\$4) and 3.5-inch format (\$6), plus \$2 *per order* for shipping and handling. Order from: Public Domain Library, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965. NAUG accepts Visa and MasterCard. All NAUG disks (except system disks provided by Apple Computer) are also available for downloading from NAUG’s electronic bulletin board (the Electronic Forum), and from the NAUG areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GENie. Shareware payments go directly to the author, not to NAUG.

Apple IIGs Hardware and Software

by Nanette Luoma

How to Use this List

To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers indicating the items the consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Hardware | 5 = GS/OS |
| 2 = Diversi Key | 6 = Desk Accessories |
| 3 = SoftSwitch | 7 = AppleWorks GS |
| 4 = TransWarp GS | |

	City	Home	Work
California			
1,5-7	Dan Balsley	San Ramon	415-829-5085
1,4,7	Rolf C. Freerks	San Pedro	213-833-8266 213-337-1333
Colorado			
1,5	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303-794-5970 303-977-4557
Connecticut			
7	Martin Knight	Middletown	203-346-9698 203-347-8594
Florida			
1,4-6	H. Clay Bailey III	Jacksonville	904-744-2499 904-725-3477
1,4	Robert J. Booz	Port Richey	813-868-1802
7	Ronald Stankiewics	Patrick AFB	407-494-2227
1,4-7	Jeff Strichard	Ft. Lauderdale	305-587-9590
1	Mike Ungerman	Oviedo	407-366-0060 407-366-0156
Illinois			
1,3	Douglas Gum	Mahomet	217-586-2904
Indiana			
1,3,5,6	Jack Countryman	Greensburg	812-663-4998
1,5	Kevin Gold	Indianapolis	317-290-8948 317-543-7098
Kentucky			
5	Dan Crutcher	Louisville	502-895-1476 502-895-2720
Maryland			
1,4	Leon H. Raesly	College Park	301-220-3113
1,4-7	Ray L. Settle	Arnold	301-647-9192 301-887-0106
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New Jersey			
1,4-7	Jay Hubschman	Fairfield	201-575-1968 201-624-8046
1,5,6	David J. Scott, MD	Wall	908-531-4016 908-681-0600

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1,5,6	Linda Doscher	West Nyack	914-358-7064
1,7	Ira M. Garvin	Oakdale	516-563-1253 516-489-7620
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7	Larry Merow	Sayville	516-567-0603 516-422-0315
1,4,7	James L. Nicoll	Pittsford	716-381-9480 716-546-6732
1,6,7	Terry Williamson	Orchard Park	716-662-5104 716-873-9750
North Carolina			
2	Marc Apfelstadt	Greensboro	919-282-1494 919-334-5970
Ohio			
1,3-6	Dr. Jason Chao	Cleveland Hts.	216-321-5451 216-844-3791
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1,4-7	Jim Emig	Portland	503-771-1916 503-780-5714
7	M.W. Fox	Corvallis	503-754-7623 503-737-3628
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1,4-7	Richard Millus	Medford	503-772-9787
Pennsylvania			
4,7	Claude W. Davis, Jr.	Stewartstown	717-993-6874 717-845-3571
1,5	Martin Friedman	Broomall	215-353-2753
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1,4,5	Hal Shapiro	Eagleville	215-630-8936 215-922-0500
Texas			
1	Larry Jones	El Paso	915-533-3302 915-565-3016
1,6	Joseph Kline	Lubbock	806-796-0829
1,5,6	Ramon Merlin	San Antonio	512-496-5331
2-6	Bud Simrin	Fort Worth	817-246-0859
Virginia			
1	Peter Pfeiffer	Herndon	703-437-1985 703-834-3618
Wisconsin			
5,7	Peter W. Lee	Milwaukee	414-344-6807 414-229-6660
Belgium			
1,4-6	John G. Bishop	Casteau	65-72-82-35 65-44-49-49
Canada			
1	Michael Beebe	Victoria	604-477-4630 604-721-7954
1,5,6	John Carson	Montreal	514-965-0886
1,5-7	Brian J. Elston	Bowmanville	416-436-2510 416-484-2600
1,4,5	Jean Guy Mariage	Montreal	514-922-4566 514-252-2541
1,3	Nick W. Van Helsdingen	Tranquility Base	604-296-3260
England			
1,4,7	Andrew C. Letchford	Plymouth	0752766435 44752766435
New Zealand			
1,5	H.P.H. Harrison	St. Lukes	064-9-869-419
Saudi Arabia			
1,7	James E. Hanushek	Dhahran, 31311	3-878-4075 3-877-1533
Switzerland			
1,3,5-7	Charles Kubler	Volketswig	01-945-5873

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The *AppleWorks Forum* — 12 monthly issues, shipped as follows:

	One Year	Two ¹ Years
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2nd Class postage - United States	\$31	\$62
2nd Class postage - Canada and Mexico	\$41	\$82
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Surface mail outside North America	\$45	\$90
Airmail outside North America	\$68	\$136
NAUG on Disk ²	\$90	\$180

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Signature _____

¹ Avoids future price increases.

² U.S. Price. Foreign orders by credit card only.

³ Payment must accompany all purchase orders.

NAUG shares members' addresses with other users groups and selected vendors. If you do not want to receive mail from these agencies, check here: ☐

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Apple-Works Forum

NAUG

National AppleWorks Users Group
Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187
(313) 454-1115 Fax: (313) 454-1965
BBS: (615) 359-8238

Classified Ads

FOR SALE: A LIFETIME SUPPLY OF WISDOM. 3 Quotation Disks, each with 1001 clean, clever, famous, funny, witty, wacky quotations. Use for cards, calendars, newsletters, speeches, reports. Hundreds of copies sold. AWDB. Order any Quote Disk for \$6, two for \$11, three for \$15. Money back guarantee. DBUG, 11 Bellflower, Fairport NY 14450.

MAMMOTH SPANISH CUSTOM SPELLING DICTIONARY for AppleWorks 2.x and 3.0. A must for teachers and invaluable for all. For free information send #10 SASE to: Clipvision, 1440-A-Engracia Ave., Torrence, CA 90501; (310) 328-2887.

WANTED: Used Apple IIgs with peripherals. Call Keith. (419) 353-1043.

EUROWORKS ADDS FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO APPLEWORKS: Type French, German, Italian, Portuguese, or Spanish quickly and simply with the classic AppleWorks word processor. Then, from inside AppleWorks, EuroWorks prints your foreign text on an ImageWriter or true compatible. Text may include every American keyboard character plus 8 special symbols, 13 French, 7 German, 10 Italian, 13 Portuguese, or 10 Spanish characters. Just one keystroke per accent. No conflict with TimeOut series. EuroWorks **REQUIRES** one of these printers: ImageWriter I, II, or LQ; Apple DMP; MT85/86; or Seikosha SP-1000AP. **SPECIFY APPLEWORKS VERSION 2.x or 3.0.** **EUROWORKS FRENCH-ONLY (\$24), SPANISH-ONLY (\$24), or ALL FIVE LANGUAGES (\$39).** Add \$3 S/H. Check, MO, Net-30 School PO, VISA/MC. The S.A. AuTear Co A70, Box 7459, Beaverton, Oregon 97007. (503) 645-2306. Brochure on request.

APPLEWORKS 3.0 ADD-ONS FROM O.P.S.: AmperMacros: Requires UltraMacros 3.1. Adds 75 floating-point, Boolean, and modulo math operations, calculated gotos, nested loops, and direct access to data base information. \$25.00 incl. S&H. **AmperMacros-2:** Adds date and time calculations, input functions, printer driver access, data arrays, and eject disks. \$25.00 incl. S&H. **DiskTools:** 3 TimeOut-compatible applications. Complete system of disk and file backups, plus NuFX archive functions from inside AppleWorks. Special price to **NAUG** members: \$35.00 + \$2.50 S&H, good thru May 31st 1992. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Office Productivity Software, Box 1042, Mahomet, Illinois 61853.

Classified Advertising

NAUG accepts classified advertisements in the *AppleWorks Forum*. These advertisements must meet the following criteria:

1. The individual's or company's name, address, and telephone number must appear in the advertisement.
2. The classified section is for text-only advertisements. No art or special type effects may be used.
3. Payment must accompany your order. Orders must be received at least 45 days before the cover date of the issue in which the advertisement will appear.

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